A logic model is a visual tool that presents the logic, or rationale, behind a program or process. Substance abuse prevention practitioners use logic models to connect and communicate all of the elements of their prevention plans, and to guide their evaluation efforts. This worksheet presents a set of questions that practitioners can use to inform the development of their programmatic logic models. To learn more about logic models, review the PowerPoint presentation *Developing a Logic Model to Guide Program Evaluation*.

Step One: Describing the Need for Your Program

What problems in the community will your program address? Be specific about the positive behaviors you want to see strengthened or the negative behaviors you want to see changed and target audience.

Why did you choose these particular problems in your community over other problems? Why is it important? (Consider magnitude, trends, severity, and economic costs).

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What conditions or factors in your community contribute to these problems? Consider factors specific to your community. (Note: This is your explanatory theory).

Are there other efforts in the community that address these problems? If so, how well? If not, why?

How does your program fit relative to other approaches in your community? Does your program or practice add anything different?

Do you expect support from your community or organization for your program? Why or why not?

Summary Statement of your Community's Needs

Step Two: Defining Goals

What do you want to see changed in the long term?

Write your goal statement(s) here. Remember to tie your goals directly to your *need statement*.

Step Three: Specifying Your Objectives

What specific changes do you anticipate will result from participation in your program? (or exposure to your practice or policy)?

Are you expecting changes at the individual, organizational, community or policy level?

If individuals, then which individuals, and what about them (i.e., knowledge, attitudes, behavior), do you expect to see change?

What will be the expected magnitude of these changes? (e.g., at least 80% of participating youth will report an increase in their appreciation of their tribal heritage)

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When do you anticipate seeing these changes?

Write your short-term objective(s) here. Remember to tie your objectives directly to your problem statement and to the contributing factors that you identified.

Write your *long-term* objective(s) here.

Step Four: Outlining Your Program Activities

List the activities that comprise your program.

How will these activities address those factors that contribute to the problem (i.e., help you accomplish your goals and objectives)? These are your theories of change.

Review your initial list of activities.

Which of these activities are critical to program success (i.e., must be in place for your program to succeed)?

Which of these are short-term activities?

Which of these are long-term activities?

Step Five: Identifying People Who Care If Your Program Succeeds

Who is responsible for implementing your program?

Who else—other than staff—wants your efforts to succeed?

Who in your community may want to see your program fail?

Consider your program activities. Have you engaged the people you need in order for your program to succeed? If not, who is missing? How will you bring them on board? Consider creating a chart:

Program Activity	Who Will Make it Happen?	Are They On-Board?	If Not, How Can You Get Them There?

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Step Six: Choosing the Right Process Measures

How will you know your activities happened, as planned?

For each activity, list the kinds of information you need to determine if it was implemented as planned:

Program Activity (from Step 5)	Process Measure

List the measures you will use to collect each kind of information.

How will you ensure that activities are being implemented reliably--as it was originally?

Step Seven: Choosing Outcome Measures

How will you measure program-produced changes?

List your short-term outcome measures (these should correspond with your short-term objectives).

List your long-term outcomes measures (these should correspond with your long-term objectives).

Logic Model Template

Needs	Goals	Objectives	Activities
		Short-term:	**Short-term:**
		Long-term:	**Long-term:**

Stakeholders	Process Evaluation		Outcomes
People Responsible for Your Intervention:	Program Activity	Process Measure	**Short-term:**
People Who Want to See Your Program Succeed:			
			Long-term:
People Who Want to See Your Program Fail:			